

VAN HOUTEN'S

PURE COCOA

BEST

AND

GOES FARTHEST.

No. 10,096

Hong Kong Daily Press

ESTABLISHED 1857.

HONG KONG, THURSDAY, MAY 29TH, 1890.

四月九日

英港五月九日

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NOTICE.

Communications respecting advertisements, subscriptions, binding, &c., should be addressed to "Daily Press," only; and special business matters "The Manager." Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not sent in a fixed paper will be retained until publication.

Orders for extra copies of the *Daily Press* should be sent before 11 a.m. on the day of publication. After that time the supply is limited.

Teleg. Address *Press*. Telephone No. 12.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE.

M. R. JOHN WYLIE, 27 Wyndham Street, has comfortable BOARD and RESIDENCE for Gentleman. Reasonable Terms. Hongkong, 29th May, 1890. [1264]

NOTICE OF WITHDRAWAL OF SALE.

THE Sale by Auction of Section A. of IRELAND LANE, No. 601, advertised for To-day is WITHDRAWN.

CALDWELL & WHITKINSON, Solicitors for the Vendor. Hongkong, 29th May, 1890. [1264]

NOTICE.

HONGKONG HOTEL.

CUSTOMERS are particularly requested to Settle their OVERDUE ACCOUNTS without delay.

TUCKER,
Manager.
Hongkong, 29th May, 1890. [1262]

KIOTO HOTEL,
TOKIWA,
KAWARAKI-DORI, NIO-MINAMI,
KIOTO.

BEAUTIFULLY situated. CHARGE Moderate. Special care is taken of the Table. Guides can be had on application. [1263]

THE HONGKONG MARINA, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

SHAREHOLDERS are hereby informed that a resolution was duly passed by the Directors of this Company that the UNPAID CALLS due on the 21st May, 1890, if not paid to the Undersigned on or before 7th June next, will be liable to be FORFEITED without further notice.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
J. A. BARRETTO,
Secretary.

2, Bonnycastle Arcade,
Hongkong, 29th March, 1890. [1266]

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY, AND TAMSUI.
THE Company's Steamship.

"FORMOSA."

Captain Hall will be despatched for the above Ports, TO-DAY, the 29th instant, at ELEVEN A.M. For Freight & Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LAPRAK & CO., General Managers. Hongkong, 29th May, 1890. [1266]

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL.
THE Company's Steamship.

"DECALION".

Captain Aquilini will be despatched as above TO-DAY, the 29th instant.

Passengers for Europe desiring to proceed Overland can apply to the undersigned for carriage at Alziers in exchange for Cabin Tickets to Marsiglia by Transatlantic Company's express Boats and thence to Paris or London.

Alziers is 28 hours steam from Marsiglia and thence to London occupies about the same time.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIBBS Agents.

Hongkong, 29th May, 1890. [1083]

FOR KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.
THE Steamship.

"HANKOW". Captain F. West will be despatched for the above Ports TO-MORROW, the 30th inst., at THREE P.M.

This Steamer has superior Accommodation for Saloon Passengers.

For Freight & Passage, apply to SIEMSEN & CO. Hongkong, 29th May, 1890. [1261]

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR SANDAKAN AND KUDAT.

THE Company's Steamship.

"MENNOM".

Captain Don, Jr. will be despatched as above on about SATURDAY, the 31st instant.

In future this or other steamer will ply between British North Borneo and Hongkong only, leaving Hongkong about every eighteen days.

For Freight & Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIBBS Agents.

Hongkong, 29th May, 1890. [1260]

THE STEAM LAUNGY COMPANY,
LIMITED.

MACAO! MACAO!! MACAO!!!

On and after the 21st May, 1890.

THE Steamship "PERSEVERANCE" will run daily (weather permitting) until further notice between Hongkong and Macao.

WEEK DAYS.

Leaves Hongkong 7.30 a.m.
Macao 1.30 p.m.

SUNDAYS.

Leaves Hongkong 8.00 a.m.
Macao 5.00 p.m.

FARE'S.

1st Class ... One Dollar Each way.
2nd Class ... Fifty cents Each way.

Excursions will have over Three Hours in Macao, returning same day.

By Order,

A. G. GORDON & CO., Ltd.,
Managers.
Hongkong, 29th May, 1890. [1213]

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF
HONGKONG.

In the Matter of the Estate of CARL
FREDRICH BERTELSEN, Deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Honourable
THE ACTING CHIEF JUSTICE having

in virtue of Section 8 of Ordinance 3 of 1870,
made an order limiting to the 1st day of August
next, the time for sending in Claims against the
late Estate.

All Creditors are hereby required to send in
their Claims to the undersigned before the said date.

Dated the 27th day of May, 1890.

EDW. J. ACKROYD,
Registrar.

THE INTERNATIONAL EXPRESS,
REGISTERS.

(Shipping and Forwarding to all parts of the
World) require a good Firm to act as General
Agents to co-operate actively and exclusively
with them in giving through Rates on all classes
of Goods, from Europe to Hongkong and back,
also to receive Consignments and execute
Imports, &c. ARNOLD, CLIVE & CO.,
Euston Place, Regent Street, London, W.
References required. Telegraphic Address:
"Perseverance," London. [1246]

INTIMATIONS

THEATRE ROYAL,
CITY HALL, HONGKONG.

THIS (THURSDAY) EVENING,
the 29th MAY,
G. & G. COMPENSATORY
BENEFIT
tendered by
HONGKONG AMATEURS
to the
LADIES OF HONGKONG SURPRISE
PARTY.

Under the patronage of H.E. the Acting
Governor.

PRICES As usual.

SOAPS may be booked at KELLY & WALSH,
LIMITED.

HONGKONG, 28th May, 1890. [1267]

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that a SPECIAL
MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of
this Company will be held at the CITY HALL,
Hongkong, at Noon, on SATURDAY, the
2nd day of MAY, 1890, for the purpose of
considering, if improved, of passing the
following Resolutions:

1—That the Capital of the Hongkong and
Shanghai Banking Corporation be increased from
\$7,500,000 to \$10,000,000 by the creation
of 20,000 New Shares of \$100, to be
issued at the price of 24½ 10s. Eastern
Standards to pay for their allotments at
the current rate of the day for Demand
Bankers' Bills.

DAKIN'S AZOTIC COLLOID SOAP.

This Soap contains 10 per cent. Carbolic
Acid.

A milder form of Carbolic Soap than the
Medicinal variety and ad. suited for general
use. It gives a healthy surface and prevents
contagion, and is most agreeable, cooling and
refreshing in any climate at any time.

For bath Tablets, 50 Cents.

DAKIN'S CARBOLIC SOFT SOAP.

For Household use and washing Dogs.

An exceedingly useful and economical soap
for washing floors, stoves, &c., and when used
on Dogs will ensure a healthy state of the skin
and coat, curing and preventing Red Mange,
and other skin diseases, and killing fleas
without all other parasites, sold in 1-lb. and
4-lb. Tins, at costs 50 and \$1.00.

TELEPHONE NO. 60.

Nos. 22 & 24, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

CARLSBAD NATURAL MINERAL
WATERS are now imported here and used in treatment
of CHRONIC GASTRIC, CARDIAC, HEPATIC,
CONSTITUTIONAL, DIABETES, RENAL, CALCULUS,
GOUT, and diseases of the spleen arising from
excessive drinking of alcohol.

THE NATURAL
CARLSBAD PRUDE-SALT

In small and frequent doses is an efficient
Drinker, and in an APPOINTMENT it should be
taken every day. It is also used in the treatment
of various diseases of the skin.

Single Tickets are sold in the Cars; Five
Cent Coupons and REDUCED TICKETS at the
Office.

MACEWEN, FRICKL & CO.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 29th April, 1890. [1052]

MARINE HOTEL

HONGKONG.

The Undersigned begs to notify the Public
of the MARINE HOTEL, on or about

1st May.

THIS FIRST CLASS HOTEL is situated on the Praia, West, opposite the
OH P. O. Ward, and is newly built after the
desire of the Largest European Hotel.

The Bedding, Furniture, Bath-Rooms, &c., are
commodious and well arranged, and
suitable for Sirs, Gentlemen, and Families.

The Dining Room is large and looks on the
Harbor.

CHURCH TEAM, 10½ a.m.

12 (Noon) to 2 p.m. every hour of an hour.

2 to 3 p.m. every hour of an hour.

3 to 4 p.m. every hour of an hour.

4 to 5 p.m. every hour of an hour.

5 to 6 p.m. every hour of an hour.

6 to 7 p.m. every hour of an hour.

7 to 8 p.m. every hour of an hour.

8 to 9 p.m. every hour of an hour.

9 to 10 p.m. every hour of an hour.

10 to 11 p.m. every hour of an hour.

11 to 12 (Noon) every hour of an hour.

12 (Noon) to 1 p.m. every hour of an hour.

1 to 2 p.m. every half hour.

2 to 3 p.m. every hour of an hour.

3 to 4 p.m. every hour of an hour.

4 to 5 p.m. every hour of an hour.

5 to 6 p.m. every hour of an hour.

6 to 7 p.m. every hour of an hour.

7 to 8 p.m. every hour of an hour.

8 to 9 p.m. every hour of an hour.

9 to 10 p.m. every hour of an hour.

10 to 11 p.m. every hour of an hour.

11 to 12 (Noon) every hour of an hour.

12 (Noon) to 1 p.m. every hour of an hour.

1 to 2 p.m. every hour of an hour.

2 to 3 p.m. every hour of an hour.

3 to 4 p.m. every hour of an hour.

4 to 5 p.m. every hour of an hour.

5 to 6 p.m. every hour of an hour.

6 to 7 p.m. every hour of an hour.

7 to 8 p.m. every hour of an hour.

8 to 9 p.m. every hour of an hour.

9 to 10 p.m. every hour of an hour.

10 to 11 p.m. every hour of an hour.

11 to 12 (Noon) every hour of an hour.

12 (Noon) to 1 p.m. every hour of an hour.

1 to 2 p.m. every hour of an hour.

WURU.

20th May.
Yesterday, evening we experienced a thunder-storm which has been oppressively hot; the thermometer registering 30° in the shade. The storm burst without the slightest note of warning, and with such fury that the shore for some distance was almost strown with wreckage. Among the various craft lost during this storm was the steamship "Yellow Finland" — the property of local goldminers. The iron is much deformed, and from a picture reproduced in the "Daily Mail," it is evident that she had been run aground. She was foundered within a few yards of the shore. The crew were, however, rescued with some difficulty, as they determined to stand by their sinking boat, while those appeared the slightest chance of getting ashore.

Now I must add a word of praise to these members of the community who so gallantly volunteered their services in rescuing life and property during this storm, and especially to the gentleman who, with a coolness which, even under the most trying circumstances, never seemed to desert him, so ably directed the movements of the saving party. Occasionally, above the roar and din of the tempest, one's steaming voice might be heard giving orders, and then, often at the risk of life and limb, seeing that they were carried out effectively. In my lea's deserving cases the Imano Society's medal has been awarded, but the heartfelt thanks of the Chinese, on whose behalf his services were rendered, are his ample reward.

The storm was also a wrecking in the vicinity of the Swedish and Norwegian Consulates. Meant for the depolarized fish, the sailors of these most unfortunate boats mistake the "Kris" lamp, which burns with exceptional brilliancy, for the beacon-light, some distance further up the river.

The raftsmen who were endeavouring to collect timber, which the storm had scattered far and wide, made a somewhat weird spectacle as they flitted to and fro by the light of their torches vainly trying to collect their property.

The storm commenced about 7 o'clock yesterday evening, and lasted about two hours. It opened with a furious squall which appeared to sweep everything bodily before it, but ultimately gave way to a most terrible thunderstorm. The lightning was still vivid, for a few seconds at a time, everything looking dark, and then darkness again. The cries of the raftsmen in distress, the booming of the thunder, the vivid lightning, the inky blackness of the night, all combined to form a picture not easily forgotten. But this storm proved no exception to the rule, and was followed by a calm. — N.C. Daily News correspondent.

CLOTHING FOR THE HOT WEATHER.

We extract the following from the *Medical Record*. — A question to the physician in India is what clothing is best to wear in the hot season? One says I cannot tell you what to do, but the answer is clear. — Another declares the weight and warmth of the thinnest tweed or woolen cloth is too much for him. While others will venture out into the sun, and work all day in their offices, with scarcely any article of clothing that covers their b lack in winter. These facts explain that men are constituted differently, and no hard-and-fast rule of conduct can be laid down for answering the question. Choice of clothing ought to be regulated according to one's (1) constitution; (2) habit of life; (3) nature of occupation; (4) certain known propensities or susceptibility to disease, such as colds, rheumatism, etc., and (5) conditions of temperature in the hot season. A strong man, with impunity in the matter of clothing, what ails me? Not I. One may bear the heat in short stuff, and in flimsy garments, while a weak one could die at such a rate. There have to be considered the habits of life, that have grown with them from infancy. The man who has been swathed in flannels in childhood and boyhood can with little safety run into a tropical climate. The active, energetic brother who dashes over the streets in his office, and who could scarcely be expected to dress in the tropic mohair coat and vest of the solicitor or merchant, the consumptive, the rheumatic, the cerebral sufficer, the sanguineously inclined, the profuse perspire, all these have to guard with thoughtful mood the weaknesses of their nature, if they would prevent the onslaughts of their physical foes. In regard, too, ought to be had, for the summer, and winter, and thermal changes which suddenly dash us into icy magic and electricity into a delicious refreshing coolness the stifling atmosphere around us. For those who do not procure much cotton, the best; but this light woolen cloth ought to be worn by those whose skin acts truly. Those who exercise themselves with tennis, football, polo, and other heating games, should always wear a light woolen garment. The moisture of the skin is rapidly evaporated from light cotton clothing, the body becomes chilled, and many congestive, and inflammatory disturbances of the respiratory and digestive organs result therefrom.

It appears to me," said Soren to Sylvester, "that you kiss me entirely too often. I suppose you are married people — and she slightly blushed. You will not think of kissing me more than nine times, will you?" — "Not a day, whereas now?" — "And the bairns again?" — "Very true," replied Sylvester.

"Kisses a day in, I believe, the normal standard. But consider, I am twenty-eight years old; consequently have spent ten thousand undressed days, and multiplied by twenty equals two hundred thousand. That is to say, this almighty debt will not be made up until I have received two hundred thousand kisses. You understand now what is meant by paying the debt of Nature?" — Dear me, you thought Soren, "but I never knew it might hurt."

HONGKONG TEMPERATURE.

MESSRS. FALCONER & CO'S REGISTER, MAY 27TH.
Barometer 1 P.M. 29.08 Therm. 62.9 Wind. N.W. 72
Barometer 1 P.M. 29.00 Therm. 62.9 Wind. N.E. 73
Therm. 29.00 Barometer 29.00 Therm. 62.9 Wind. N.E. 73
Therm. 29.00 Barometer 29.00 Therm. 62.9 Wind. N.E. 73
Therm. 29.00 Barometer 29.00 Therm. 62.9 Wind. N.E. 73

METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

27TH MAY, 1890.

STATION. Prev. day. Temp. in. Barometer in. Wind. Prev. day. Temp. in. Barometer in. Wind.

Widnes 29.70 66 — SSE 1 —
Tokyo 29.50 68 80 — —
Nagasaki 29.57 — 1 — W 2 —
Fuchow 29.50 76 88 SSE 2 —
Amoy 29.50 79 75 E 2 —
Swatow 29.61 76 84 SSE 2 —
Hsingchung 29.52 76 84 SSE 2 —
Maiping 29.50 80 81 SSE 2 —
Auping 29.50 71 75 SSE 2 —
Manila 29.50 88 73 SWW 1 —
28TH MAY, 1890. At 10 A.M.

Widnes 29.70 66 — SSE 1 —
Tokyo 29.50 68 80 — —
Nagasaki 29.57 — 1 — W 2 —
Fuchow 29.50 76 88 SSE 2 —
Amoy 29.50 79 75 E 2 —
Swatow 29.61 76 84 SSE 2 —
Hsingchung 29.52 76 84 SSE 2 —
Maiping 29.50 80 81 SSE 2 —
Auping 29.50 71 75 SSE 2 —
Manila 29.50 88 73 SWW 1 —

There was much change in the barometer and gradient continuo step for N.W. Wind. Clouds and rain prevail.

HONGKONG REGISTER.

Previous day 4 p.m. On date 4 p.m. On date 4 p.m.

Barometer ... 29.68 29.92 29.66

Temperature ... 29.50 68 80 — —

Humidity ... 62 68 66

Direction of wind ... E. S.E.

Weather ... 4 3 2

Rain ... 0.0

Highest open air temperature on the 27th ... 70

Lowest open air temperature on the 27th ... 67

1-Barometer reduced to 29 degrees Fahr. at sea level.

2-Humidity in percentage of saturation at 20° C. with wind not exceeding 100.

3-Rates of the Wind according to Beaufort Scale.

4-Direction of the Wind according to Beaufort Scale.

5-Clouds, i.e. fraction of the sky, e. detached clouds, d. straining clouds, f. few clouds, g. overcast, p. passing showers, r. rain, s. snow, t. thunder, v. visibility, w. wind, w.w. wind.

W. DOBRECK.

Hongkong Observatory, 28th May, 1890.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

WEDNESDAY, 28TH MAY.

EXCHANGE.

N. LONDON.— Telegraphic Transfer 3.03

Bank Bills, on demand 3.34

Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight 3.44

Credits, at 4 months' sight 3.44

Bank Bills, 2 months' sight 3.42

P. PARIS.—

Bank Bills, on demand 4.10

Credits, at 4 months' sight 4.27

O. GERMANY.—

On demand 3.86

after sight —

P. FRANCE.—

Bank Bills, on demand 6.11

Credits, 50 days' sight 6.23

H. HAMBURG.—

Telegraphic Transfer 2.92

Bank Bills, on demand 2.92

G. CALCUTTA.—

Telegraphic Transfer 2.22

Bank, on demand 2.22

H. MELBOURNE.—

Bank, at sight 7.14

Private, 30 days' sight 7.21

Sovereign, Bank's Buying Rate 5.93

JOINT STOCK SHARES.

COMPANY. PAID UP. QUOTATIONS.

Hongkong & Shanghai 210 101.4

China Co., H. G. 210 101.4

China Sugar 210 101.4

China Loan 1st B. 210 101.4

China Loan 2nd B. 210 101.4

China Loan 3rd B. 210 101.4

China Min. & Co. 210 101.4

China Min. & Co.

TO LET & FOR SALE

TO LET

NOS. 25, 27, 35 & 36, ELGIN ROAD,
Behind the Old Queen's Church.
Apply to **EDWARD GEORGE,**
17 Queen's Road Central.
Hongkong, 7th April, 1890. [123]

NO. 3, PEEL STREET.

EDWARD GEORGE,
Hongkong, 24th May, 1890. [120]

KOBÉ—REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

HOUSE and GODOWN situated on the largest Street in the Concession, suitable for Export and Import Business.
Apply to **JOHN M. S.**
Office of this Paper.
Hongkong, 12th May, 1890. [119]

TO LET

Queen's Central No. 10.

THREE ROOMS, SECOND FLOOR,
With Room attached. Immediate Possession.

ONE GODOWN from 1st June.
Apply to **SANDER & Co.**

Hongkong, 6th May, 1890. [1087]

TO LET

THE Newly constructed HOUSES,
WOODLAND TERRACE.
Moderate Rentals.
Apply to **LINSTEAD & DAVIS,**
Hongkong, 6th May, 1890. [1088]

TO LET

A HOUSE in WEST TERRACE, Immediate Entry.
Apply to **G. C. ANDERSON,**
13, Praya Central.
Hongkong, 31st March, 1890. [174]

TO BE LET

DE SIRABLE OFFICES & GODOWNS,
No. 18, Praya Central.
Apply to **STOLTERFOFT'S FIRST,**
Hongkong, 28th October, 1890. [147]

TO LET

NO. 1, ALBANY.
Apply to **LINSTEAD & DAVIS,**
Hongkong, 25th July, 1890. [123]

TO LET

HOUSE No. 3, UPPER MOSQUE
TERACE. Possession 1st June.
Gas and Water laid on.
Apply to **E. McLEOD,**
Hongkong, 6th May, 1890. [1086]

TO LET

No. 3, MORRISON HILL. Entry, 1st June.
Apply to **G. C. ANDERSON,**
13, Praya Central.
Hongkong, 23rd April, 1890. [198]

TO LET

FIRST FLOOR OF THE PEAK,
for Two Years.
Apply to **BIRD & PALMER,**
Hongkong, 24th March, 1890. [703]

TO LET

No. 1, HILLSIDE. Possession from 1st June next.
For Particulars, apply to **W. S. MARTIN,**
Hongkong, 25th November, 1890. [40]

TO LET

FIRST FLOOR, NO. 3, BLUE BUILDING.
From 1st June.
Apply to **THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST.**
ESTATE & AGENCY CO., LTD.
Victoria Building, Hongkong, 30th April, 1890. [1043]

TO LET

No. 1, CASTLE ROAD, FURNISHED,
with Immediate Possession up to 30th November next.
Apply to **T. J. ARMSTRONG'S**
Antique House, Queen's Road Central.
Hongkong, 15th May, 1890. [1168]

TO BE LET

I SHOP next to **M. J. ARMSTRONG'S**
Antique House, Queen's Road Central.
1, OGDEN'S ST., Peake Central under the
"VICTORIA HOTEL" Premises.
Apply to **DORABJEE & HINGKEE,**
Victoria Hotel, Hongkong, 16th May, 1890. [1164]

TO LET

DUDLEY STREET, NO. 5, THIRD FLOOR, 4 Rooms, Bath Rooms attached.
Apply to **EDWARD S. HELLMAN & Co.,**
Hongkong, 17th May, 1890. [1167]

TO LET

CRAIGENGOWER HOUSE NO. 2,
QUEEN'S ROAD.
APPLY ON THE PREMISES.
Hongkong, 16th May, 1890. [1168]

TO LET

A FIVE-ROOMED HOUSE at the Peak.
Apply to **C. W. RICHARDS,**
Hongkong, 10th May, 1890. [1164]

TO LET

CRAIGELLACHIE, 8, BONHAM ROAD.
Apply to **LINSTEAD & DAVIS,**
Hongkong, 10th October, 1890. [146]

TO LET

CRAGENGOWER HOUSE NO. 2,
QUEEN'S ROAD.
APPLY ON THE PREMISES.
Hongkong, 16th May, 1890. [1168]

TO LET

A THE HOUSE NO. 1, MAGDALEN TERRACE, MAGDALEN GARDEN, is
occupancy of Mr. LINN, Rent \$100 a month,
apply to **JOHN J. FRANCIS,**
Hongkong, 15th May, 1890. [1165]

TO LET

HOUSE No. 1 "KIMBERLY VILLAS" at Kowloon, from 1st February, 1890.
and
HOUSE No. 4 "VICTORIA VIEW" at Kowloon Point from 1st February, 1890.
Apply to **A. F. ALVES,**
Hongkong, 23rd January, 1890. [257]

TO HI LET.

TO LET
FROM 1ST JANUARY, 1890.

HOUSE No. 3, CASTLE ROAD:

Apply to **SPANISH PROCURATION,**
Hongkong, 17th December, 1890. [153]

TO BE LET
Just below Peake Flagstaff.

BAHAR LODGE—FURNISHED

Apply to **HUGHES & EZRA,**
Hongkong, 18th April, 1890. [153]

TO LET
Possession 1st April, 1890.

WESTBOURNE VILLAS, NORTH

Apply to **LINSTEAD & DAVIS,**
Hongkong, 11th February, 1890. [1403]

TO LET AT KOWLOON.

GLENTHORNE, Six Rooms. On Eastern Slope of Observatory Hill. Built and Desiring Room to each Bedroom, with all the appointments of a First-class Dwelling. Gross Terms £100 per Month.

Apply to **JOHN H. HANCOCK,**
Hongkong 23rd January, 1890. [280]

TO BE LET

THE "LINSTEAD & DAVIS,"
Hongkong, 6th May, 1890. [1088]

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MAIL SUPPLEMENT TO THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS.

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, MAY 29TH, 1890.

RUSSIA, CHINA, AND ENGLAND.

In the Diary of the late Marquis Tschoo, a portion of which we republished recently, he records an interview he had with a Chinese official named Chang before starting for his mission abroad in 1878. This Chang he held to be a high authority on foreign affairs, and there can be little doubt that the person referred to is the redoubtable present Viceroy of the Hu Kwang provinces and former ruler of the Two Kwangs, at once the successor and predecessor of Li Han-Chang. The views expressed as to Russian policy are plainly at one with those held by the vigorous impeacher of the Treaty of Tientsin concluded with Russia in 1880 by the hapless Chung-Ho. The object of the Russians, says Chang, is to "gain possession of the Malayan and countries in Central Asia so as to be within striking distance of both India and China." This, he adds, is as displeasing to England as to China. Having compared England and Russia to tiger and wolf respectively, he proceeds to advocate an alliance with the "tiger," with the conviction that under such circumstances the "wolf" would not "venture to cast her eye on China." He also hazards the assertion that the English defence of Turkey was due "to a desire to protect India and subdue Russia." With all his astuteness, Chang seems only to have half understood what he was writing about. It is the first place he assumed that the British Government were actuated as much by dislike of Russia as of consideration for the safety of India. In the second place he takes it for granted—and here crops up the sublime egotism of the Chinese official—that Great Britain would at once be ready to rush into the arms of China and form an alliance, offensive and defensive, with her against Russia.

Now in the first instance mentioned, though it is quite true that England and Russia have for the better half of the century been rivals for pre-eminence in Eastern Europe and Western Asia, and that since the Crimean campaign the Muscovite has in some sort come to be looked upon by the average Briton as his natural enemy, this feeling only kept alive by Russian intrigues in Central Asia and veiled threats against British supremacy in India, is gradually dying out. Thirty-five years of peace between the two nations has done much to efface the bitterest of the feelings kindled by the ambitious projects of the Emperor NICHOLAS, and the cordial relations and family ties now existing between the English and Russian ruling families have aided largely to beget a mutual desire for the maintenance of peace and the promotion of a good understanding between the two countries. Between England and China precise relations certainly do exist for the moment, but these relations are by no means of a too satisfactory kind. The Government of Peking, so far from evincing a desire to cultivate the friendship of England, creates difficulties in every case presented for reparation, refuse any new concession, however trivial, and endeavour to evade carrying out the stipulations of existing treaties. In support of this assertion it is only necessary to refer to several claims by British subjects in Formosa, Swatow, and elsewhere so long deferred, to the indisposition of the Tsung-Li Yamen to throw open the upper waters of the Chakiang river to foreign navigation, and the shifty manner in which the demand made that the clause of the Chefoo Convention providing for the navigation of the Upper Yangtze by steamers should be put into effect. It is hardly likely, whilst China continues to show a marked antipathy to foreigners in general, and a resolute determination to draw closer the barriers raised against them, while encouuring the while to play off one Power against another, that England will show much anxiety to renew the alliance suggested.

China has not, it may be urged, exhibited much appreciation of the sanctities of Treaties. She tore up the Treaty of Paris when the moment seemed propitious for the act, and it is possible that, if opportunity offered, the Treaty of Berlin might share the same fate. But while the treaties with her exist they are at least observed, and though for governments show less liberality in their commercial policy, British subjects are yet free to trade in all parts of the Chinese empire, and enjoy efficient protection for their lives and properties. This is not the case in China. British subjects in the Central Kingdom are, with the exception of missionaries, restricted to the narrow limits of the Treaty ports, and the whole remainder of this vast empire is rigidly closed to the foreign trader resident. Moreover, the Chinese Government have in their treatment of Corea, shown so lamentable a want of tact and generosity that it would be difficult for a civilized power to endorse her actions in the manner that an alliance of the kind suggested would have. If Chinese oppression drives Corea into the arms of Russia, who will be British intervention to be regarded? The Russians, by their judicious liberality have won the allegiance of the tribes of Central Asia, and are proving themselves the pioneers of civilization and progress such as least as they themselves enjoy—in that vast region. They have also won the good will of the Mongols, and there is little doubt that if the great White Czar were only to give the signed and sealed a fair instalment of Corea to their aid, the Mongolians would soon be in arm against China. It has been a necessity for British Eastern policy in the past to try and check the too rapid development of Russian aggression, but it does not follow that the necessity is sufficient to cause England to make overtures to a semi-barbarous Asiatic Government, notorious for its misrule and its invincible hostility to foreigners, for an alliance against great European Powers, which, whatever its demerits, stands on a much higher plane of civilization than China with all her traditions, the antiquity of her civilization, and her great homogeneity. If Russia succeeds in conquering Korea and establishing a protectorate over Corea it is just possible that the political effect, on Peking, would be salutary, being disastrous, would be salutary and favourable for foreigners, as it could not fail to strike a blow at the overweening conceit of the mandarins and help in undermining Chinese exclusiveness. England certainly has no wish to see Russia dominant in the Korean peninsula, but it may fairly be doubted whether she would find the question worth fighting for, or an alliance with a power like China either practicable, desirable, or reciprocally advantageous. To China it might be all three; to England we believe it would prove neither.

MINERAL WEALTH IN HONGKONG.

There is hardly anything in the world that cannot be obtained by boring, either in the literal or metaphorical sense, says a New York contemporary. "Bore" is therefore the main principle in life, and the argument was used with much success recently by the president of the Anglo-French Submarine-Tunnel Company, when he argued his shareholders to get round the British Government's objection to the scheme of boring under the sea for coal instead of for the tunnel. He was evidently impressed upon his honour that it was the duty of the Government "to take the diamond drills and to prod their respective countries at every possible point, with a view to the development of latent resources. Gold mines of wells, coal beds, and hidden oil known what besides may be hidden in the ground beneath our feet. But not until we have made holes in every part of the map, shall the import of the world be to us?" What would the diamond drills disclose to us Hongkong? The recent discovery of silver and lead bearing reefs above Albany Ravine and at Kowloon is suggestive of potentialities of wealth in the Colony as yet undreamed of. Whether the minerals exist in such quantities as will pay to work remains to be proved. Look see operations are, however, to be pushed forward at once, and we sincerely hope the enterprise will be crowned with success. The result of the preliminary prospecting above the Albany Nullah has been deemed sufficiently encouraging to justify the driving of a shaft into the hill side. The present feeling of the public towards the experiment may perhaps be described as one of benevolent suspicion, but enough has already been disclosed to render something in the nature of a general geological survey of the island desirable. The *Ceylon Observer* had recently been agitating for such a survey of that Colony, and remarks that "wholly unexpected resources may be lying beneath our feet and some at least of these might be revealed to us by an expert geological survey based upon the use of efficient drilling apparatus." This is no doubt a fair sample of the manner in which this interesting project is carried out, and of the accuracy of the statements made in these reports.

THE DEPARTURE OF MAJOR-GENERAL EDWARDS.

Major-General BRYAN EDWARDS, who left for home on the 22nd inst., at the O. & O. steamer *Oceanic*, has had a very short tenure of office on this station. He arrived on the 1st April, 1889, and ten weeks later left for Australia, where he spent several months in inspecting the fortifications and working out a scheme of Colonial defence. The period of his residence in Hongkong is therefore reduced to about half-a-year. During the short time he spent amongst us, however, the gallant officer commanded the respect of the community by his professional qualifications and gained the goodwill of all whom he came in contact by his genuine bonhomie.

He was a familiar figure on the cricket field and engaged in the game with as much zest as a young subaltern. General Edwards had not the same opportunity of identifying himself with the general interests of the community as his predecessor, General CAMERON, who not only served out his full term but also for some months administered the Government of the Colony, and gained the confidence of the people. The Government of Peking, so far from evincing a desire to cultivate the friendship of England, created difficulties in every case presented for reparation, refuse any new concession, however trivial, and endeavour to evade carrying out the stipulations of existing treaties. In support of this assertion it is only necessary to refer to several claims by British subjects in Formosa, Swatow, and elsewhere so long deferred, to the indisposition of the Tsung-Li Yamen to throw open the upper waters of the Chakiang river to foreign navigation, and the shifty manner in which the demand made that the clause of the Chefoo Convention providing for the navigation of the Upper Yangtze by steamers should be put into effect. It is hardly likely, whilst China continues to show a marked antipathy to foreigners in general, and a resolute determination to draw closer the barriers raised against them, while encouraging the while to play off one Power against another, that England will show much anxiety to renew the alliance suggested.

The Sarawak Gazette of the 1st inst. contains an article in justification of Rajah BROOKS's action in annexing the Limbang district. When the annexation was announced to the Singapore papers comment was made on its unfavourable viewing the action taken as high handed and unjustifiable. It remains to be seen what view the home Government will take of the matter, but it must be confessed that very plausible case is made out on behalf of the Rajah. The Limbang chief had, it appears, been engaged in hostilities with the Sultan of Brunei for some years and annexation by Sarawak seemed the only way of restoring peace and good order in the district. Brunei had proved itself incompetent for the performance of this task, and had Sarawak not interfered hostilities would have been prolonged indefinitely, unless indeed the home Government had taken action in the matter. And it is just here that the weak point in Rajah BROOKS's case is to be found. But his protection has recently been accepted by Brunei as well as by Sarawak, and as a consequence Great Britain would have been compelled to effect some arrangement for the restoration of tranquillity to the disturbed district. The Rajah admits that the annexation would be unjust and unlawful unless strong grounds were shown to the contrary, and he professes to have been influenced by solely patriotic motives in taking the action he did. If the action had been taken twelve months ago it would have had a better appearance of disinterestedness, but, being taken just on the eve of the establishment of British protection it is suggestive of a desire to effect an acquisition of territory before the excuse for the aggression was removed. That Rajah BROOKS is genuinely solicitous for the welfare of the population affected goes without saying, but as the matter stands at present his motives do not appear to have been altogether unimpeachable.

The annexation will be a blessing to Limbang itself, there can be no doubt. "Who," asks the *Gazette*, "has made the coast from Barum to Tanjung Data what it is at this day? Every river along the whole of these four hundred miles was formerly worse, if possible, than Limbang." The Rajah in addressing his Council, stated that the Limbang people had suffered so much from tyranny under Brunei rule, which could not bring them under, that he was compelled to obey the call of justice and deliver the oppressed people, whose chief had, as far back as 1886, invited him to take possession of their country. Sir E. WILDE viewed the idea with such favour that he asked the Sultan to give his consent to it, and Sir H. Low in 1888 strove to move the Sultan in the same direction, but the latter, thirsting for vengeance on the rebels, would not hear of it. The Rajah having promised to give the Limbang chiefs every help to obtain justice, said he found now that the only way for him to keep his word was to annex the district, as the Sultan was bent on revenge. Compensation is to be paid to the Sultan of Brunei for the loss of the territory in the shape of an annual revenue, the amount of which Governor CRAVEN, of British North Borneo, is to be asked to fix. The Sultan will thus be a gainer pecuniarily and the effect of good Government in Limbang will rest beneficially on Brunei itself. On the whole, therefore, it is most desirable that the annexation should be approved, adequate inducement being of course offered to the Sultan to acquiesce in the arrangement.

AN INACCURATE INTERVIEWER.—The system of interviewing, carried to such an extent by American journals, has its advantages, but it also leads to some errors sometimes rather flagrant. The reporters do not always give a correct version of what they hear, either from inability to comprehend the subject discussed or from failure to catch all that is said, the result being a garbled version of some great question which either never gets corrected or only so long after that those who read the first story do not see or are not interested in the correction. The above remarks were provoked by reading the

account of an interview which a reporter of the San Francisco *Chronicle* professes to have had with Mr. H. B. MORSE, Acting Commissioner of Customs at Pashio. Mr. Morse was on his way home to Boston on leave, we are told, when the representative of the San Francisco journal pounced on him, and he was made to deliver his opinions on the smuggling of opium from Hongkong and of the consumption of the drug here and in China. Mr. Morse is made by his interviewer to say that "there is imported into China each year from India, mostly from Ceylon and Bombay, upwards of 10,000,000 pounds of opium." In another paragraph this amount is considerably reduced, the following words being put into the mouth of the worthy Acting Commissioner:—"The consumption of opium imported from Persia and India, of which I said about 10,000,000 pounds come to China each year, is certainly decreasing." Now in one breath Mr. Morse is reported to have said that the import from India was "upwards of 10,000,000 pounds" in the next he is alleged to have stated that the combined import from Persia and India was "about 10,000,000 pounds." Whereupon the reporter asks him "How much?" and the answer is given as 10,000,000 pounds. The reporter then asks him "What is the difference?" and the answer is given as 10,000,000 pounds.

Mr. H. G. Brown, an individual carrying on business in the Philippines, holder leases over large tracts of property to cut timber in the mountains, and engaged on business generally as a timber merchant. The prospectus was issued privately, applications were received for the shares and allotments made. The Company was not registered here as a limited liability company until the 16th May last year. Mr. Mody did not think any question arose as to the original contract which should have been terminated by delivery of the shares on the 30th June. That contract was not effected and for a time Mr. Gorham seemed inclined to question the affair, but he was afterwards content to allow the plaintiff to get round the technicalities of the document by a note he sent to him, in which the plaintiff undertook to deliver to him the documents of the Company on the 30th June 1890 at 100 shares at \$105.

The share certificates of the Company, however, were not ready for issue until the 8th August. On the 29th June, the day before the shares were to be delivered under the contract, Mr. Gorham wrote to Mr. Mody as follows:—
"My dear Mody.—Please allow me to inform you that I am this day unable to get away from Hongkong. I have a few days' leave to go to the 100th Anniversary of the *Chronicle*. Please let me know when you will be able to get away."
"29th June, Dear Mr. Gorham.—I have your note of this day's date. As you know we entered into the contract the 20th March 1889, and in the affidavit of witness note is set out that the defendant agreed to get away about the 10th August. As you know, we have not yet issued, but they will be issued in a few days. In the meantime all documents concerning the formation of the Company have been sent to you by express, and I have enclosed a copy of the certificate of incorporation of the Company, dated the 30th June 1890, for you to sign. Yours truly, C. L. GORHAM." Mr. Mody replied to that note on the same date:—
"29th June, Dear Mr. Gorham.—I have your note of this day's date. As you know we have not yet issued, but they will be issued in a few days. In the meantime all documents concerning the formation of the Company have been sent to you by express, and I have enclosed a copy of the certificate of incorporation of the Company, dated the 30th June 1890, for you to sign. Yours truly, C. L. GORHAM." Mr. Gorham replied to that letter:—
"Hongkong, 8th Aug., 1890.—My dear Gorham.—I have your note of this day's date. As you know we have not yet issued, but they will be issued in a few days. In the meantime all documents concerning the formation of the Company have been sent to you by express, and I have enclosed a copy of the certificate of incorporation of the Company, dated the 30th June 1890, for you to sign. Yours truly, C. L. GORHAM." Mr. Gorham then signed the certificate and sent it back to Mr. Mody.

On the 8th August, Mr. Mody wrote to Mr. Gorham:—
"Hongkong, 8th Aug., 1890.—My dear Gorham.—I have your note of this day's date. As you know we have not yet issued, but they will be issued in a few days. In the meantime all documents concerning the formation of the Company have been sent to you by express, and I have enclosed a copy of the certificate of incorporation of the Company, dated the 30th June 1890, for you to sign. Yours truly, C. L. GORHAM." Mr. Gorham then signed the certificate and sent it back to Mr. Mody.

On the 10th August, Mr. Mody wrote to Mr. Gorham:—
"Hongkong, 10th Aug., 1890.—My dear Gorham.—I have your note of this day's date. As you know we have not yet issued, but they will be issued in a few days. In the meantime all documents concerning the formation of the Company have been sent to you by express, and I have enclosed a copy of the certificate of incorporation of the Company, dated the 30th June 1890, for you to sign. Yours truly, C. L. GORHAM."

That letter bringing no reply, he thought it must be taken as an acceptance of that action as an acceptance by Mr. Mody of what might be called the amended arrangement. Mr. Mody made no reply nor did he take any exception to the condition imposed upon him. No further correspondence took place between them from that date to the 31st December. Mr. Mody, a Lightwood broker, who was writing to him on the 29th December, 1889, with interest at 7 per cent. per annum from this date, which I shall thank you to endorse.

Mr. H. N. MOY.

No immediate answer was received to that until the 28th August when the following letter was written with direct reference to the terms of the letter of the 6th instant:—
"Hongkong, 28th August, 1890.—My dear Gorham.—I have your note of this day's date. As you know we have not yet issued, but they will be issued in a few days. In the meantime all documents concerning the formation of the Company have been sent to you by express, and I have enclosed a copy of the certificate of incorporation of the Company, dated the 30th June 1890, for you to sign. Yours truly, C. L. GORHAM."

Mr. H. N. MOY.

On the 29th August, Mr. Mody wrote to Mr. Gorham:—
"Hongkong, 29th August, 1890.—My dear Gorham.—I have your note of this day's date. As you know we have not yet issued, but they will be issued in a few days. In the meantime all documents concerning the formation of the Company have been sent to you by express, and I have enclosed a copy of the certificate of incorporation of the Company, dated the 30th June 1890, for you to sign. Yours truly, C. L. GORHAM."

Mr. H. N. MOY.

On the 30th August, Mr. Mody wrote to Mr. Gorham:—
"Hongkong, 30th August, 1890.—My dear Gorham.—I have your note of this day's date. As you know we have not yet issued, but they will be issued in a few days. In the meantime all documents concerning the formation of the Company have been sent to you by express, and I have enclosed a copy of the certificate of incorporation of the Company, dated the 30th June 1890, for you to sign. Yours truly, C. L. GORHAM."

Mr. H. N. MOY.

On the 31st August, Mr. Mody wrote to Mr. Gorham:—
"Hongkong, 31st August, 1890.—My dear Gorham.—I have your note of this day's date. As you know we have not yet issued, but they will be issued in a few days. In the meantime all documents concerning the formation of the Company have been sent to you by express, and I have enclosed a copy of the certificate of incorporation of the Company, dated the 30th June 1890, for you to sign. Yours truly, C. L. GORHAM."

Mr. H. N. MOY.

On the 1st September, Mr. Mody wrote to Mr. Gorham:—
"Hongkong, 1st Sept., 1890.—My dear Gorham.—I have your note of this day's date. As you know we have not yet issued, but they will be issued in a few days. In the meantime all documents concerning the formation of the Company have been sent to you by express, and I have enclosed a copy of the certificate of incorporation of the Company, dated the 30th June 1890, for you to sign. Yours truly, C. L. GORHAM."

Mr. H. N. MOY.

On the 2nd September, Mr. Mody wrote to Mr. Gorham:—
"Hongkong, 2nd Sept., 1890.—My dear Gorham.—I have your note of this day's date. As you know we have not yet issued, but they will be issued in a few days. In the meantime all documents concerning the formation of the Company have been sent to you by express, and I have enclosed a copy of the certificate of incorporation of the Company, dated the 30th June 1890, for you to sign. Yours truly, C. L. GORHAM."

Mr. H. N. MOY.

On the 3rd September, Mr. Mody wrote to Mr. Gorham:—
"Hongkong, 3rd Sept., 1890.—My dear Gorham.—I have your note of this day's date. As you know we have not yet issued, but they will be issued in a few days. In the meantime all documents concerning the formation of the Company have been sent to you by express, and I have enclosed a copy of the certificate of incorporation of the Company, dated the 30th June 1890, for you to sign. Yours truly, C. L. GORHAM."

Mr. H. N. MOY.

On the 4th September, Mr. Mody wrote to Mr. Gorham:—
"Hongkong, 4th Sept., 1890.—My dear Gorham.—I have your note of this day's date. As you know we have not yet issued, but they will be issued in a few days. In the meantime all documents concerning the formation of the Company have been sent to you by express, and I have enclosed a copy of the certificate of incorporation of the Company, dated the 30th June 1890, for you to sign. Yours truly, C. L. GORHAM."

Mr. H. N. MOY.

On the 5th September, Mr. Mody wrote to Mr. Gorham:—
"Hongkong, 5th Sept., 1890.—My dear Gorham.—I have your note of this day's date. As you know we have not yet issued, but they will be issued in a few days. In the meantime all documents concerning the formation of the Company have been sent to you by express, and I have enclosed a copy of the certificate of incorporation of the Company, dated the 30th June 1890, for you to sign. Yours truly, C. L. GORHAM."

Mr. H. N. MOY.

On the 6th September, Mr. Mody wrote to Mr. Gorham:—
"Hongkong, 6th Sept., 1890.—My dear Gorham.—I have your note of this day's date. As you know we have not yet issued, but they will be issued in a few days. In the meantime all documents concerning the formation of the Company have been sent to you by express, and I have enclosed a copy of the certificate of incorporation of the Company, dated the 30th June 1890, for you to sign. Yours truly, C. L. GORHAM."

Mr. H. N. MOY.

On the 7th September, Mr. Mody wrote to Mr. Gorham:—
"Hongkong, 7th Sept., 1890.—My dear Gorham.—I have your note of this day's date. As you know we have not yet issued, but they will be issued in a few days. In the meantime all documents concerning the formation of the Company have been sent to you by express, and I have enclosed a copy of the certificate of incorporation of the Company, dated the 30th June 1890, for you to sign. Yours truly, C. L. GORHAM."

Mr. H. N. MOY.

On the 8th September, Mr. Mody wrote to Mr. Gorham:—
"Hongkong, 8th Sept., 1890.—My dear Gorham.—I have your note of this day's date. As you know we have not yet issued, but they will be issued in a few days

